

If American wools were sent to market graded and put up as attractively as are Australian wools, it is estimated that an increase in price of as much as 3 cents a pound might be received by the grower. Wool growers, dealers, and manufacturers generally admit that the American system (or lack of system) is very bad, and at the annual meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association in Salt Lake City, Utah, considerable interest was shown in the proposal to adopt the Australian method of putting up wool. Three cents a pound upon wools selling at from 15 to 30 cents a pound is a very high percentage of loss, which can

Australian and New Zealand wools are graded or "classed" at the time of shearing. They are also shipped in bales instead of sacks. The "wool classers" who do their work at the shearing plant are familiar with the basis of grading wool for manufacturers' uses. No bale contains more than one grade of wool, and any one bale is a true representative of others of the same grade shorn from the same flock. In many instances the fleeces are also "skirted." Skirting is the removal from the fleece of that part of the wool shorn from the legs and belly. Such skirtings contain most of the dirt and foreign matter present in the fleece and when baled

The breeding of the sheep is of first importance in determining the grade of the wool. Woolgrowers, as a rule, are not familiar enough with the commercial grades the fleeces of a particular breed of sheep would be placed. Aside from the matter of grade, the value of wool is controlled to a great extent by the feed supply and methods of herding the sheep on the range. Lessons upon these points as well as upon the handling of the shorn wool can be brought home by the exhibit that has been prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry. It is not too much to expect that in the next decade of improved business practices will add over 10 per cent to the price received for wool by sheep raisers.

The valuable grazing lands of the Indians offer unusual opportunities for increasing the meat supply of the country, and at the same time furnish large profit and employment for the Indians. —Republican.

Frances W. Muuds, Chairman
Arizona Equal Suffrage Central
Committee. Kingman, Arizona.

In a Baltimore hospital sight was given to the left eye of David Kane, the nine months' old son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kane, of Gettysburg, through grafting of the cornea of a pig's eye to the child's eyeball. According to the statement of the physicians at the hospital the cornea of a pig's eye was used because it is said to more closely resemble the human cornea than that of any other animal. The operation was performed March 29th.—Republican.

E. D. (BUD) HOWELL



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The eighty-second annual report of the bureau of Indian affairs, covering the period from July 1, 1912 to June 1, 1913, will soon be ready for public distribution.

This being the first report of Commissioner Cato Sells, it deals principally with the activities of the Indian bureau during the administration of his predecessors.

Attention is called to the fact that the Indian country under the jurisdiction of the Indian office has an area as large as that of all the New England states and the state of New York combined. It is stated that there are approximately three hundred thousand Indians, whose combined property is estimated to be worth about nine hundred millions of dollars.

Notwithstanding the fact that since 1876 the government has provided approximately eighty million dollars for schools among the Indians, there are today ten thousand Indian children without any school facilities whatever principally in the southwest, and more particularly among the Navajo and Papago Indians. That there are about seven thousand defective Indian children, either mentally or physically, for whose care and training no adequate facilities are available. The present available appropriation for Indian schools provides for 223 day schools situated on Indian reservations near the Indian homes; 76 boarding schools located on the reservation, and 35 boarding schools located off the reservations and known as non-reservation schools. Of the 65,000 Indian children of school age these schools care for approximately 25,000. There are enrolled in mission and public schools 25,500 Indian children.

Under the jurisdiction of this bureau there are approximately 25,000 Indians suffering from tuberculosis, while the available Indian hospital facilities for all of these patients, adults and children will not exceed three hundred beds. During the past fiscal year 1,905 Indians were reported as having died of tuberculosis; this being probably not more than 75 per cent of the total number of Indians who have died from this disease. Trachoma is referred to as a serious eye disease of which there exists more than sixty thousand cases among the Indians.

Congress has provided an appropriation for the constructing

"I believe that the country which God made is more beautiful than the city which man made; that life out of doors and in touch with the earth is the natural life of man. I believe that work with nature is more inspiring than with the most intricate machinery. I believe that the dignity of labor depends not on what you do, but how you do it: that opportunity comes to the boy on the farm as often as to the boy in the city; that life is larger and freer and happier on the farm than in the town; that my success depends not upon my location, but upon myself; not upon my dreams but upon what I actually do: not upon luck but upon pluck. I believe in working when you work and in playing when you play, and in giving and demanding a square deal in every act of life.—Columbus, (N. M.) Courier.

Returns were received by resident sheepmen of Prescott from the first train load of wool consigned to Salter and company, a Boston, of fourteen cars, that gave returns of \$88,400.00.

The shipment was made by Yavapai and Coconino county owners. It was the shearing of this season and brought 22 cents per pound. The high prevailing price of wool is due to the non-receipt of foreign wools, and the local supply in Eastern markets being exhausted.—Journal Miner

The first shipment of cattle to arrive here year from Arizona was brought in by John Marley. His consignment consisted of five carloads of steers and four carloads of bulls.

The Official Board of the National Woman Suffrage Association has issued a call to the suffragists of the country, to rally at a meeting on the second day of May, 1914, in every city, village and hamlet from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to respond to a trumpet blast by singing a hymn of suffrage faith and by adopting a nation-wide resolution to be presented to the Congress of these United States calling upon Congress to meet the demand of the American women for political freedom.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Morgan will leave this evening for Salt Lake City. Until two o'clock today Mrs. Morgan was known as Miss Jessie Christensen, one of the fairest and most favored young ladies in St. Johns. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marinus Christensen, by President D. K. Udall.

"Cap," the lucky prize winner has been chief assistant in The Observer office for several months—and now there's nothing left for us but to work like the

Fred Johnson, accompanied by Jacob Hamblin and Messrs. Pat ten and Sherwood of Denver motored to Springville Thursday. The Denver gentlemen got in Tuesday and will remain some time looking after their interests in the Lyman land and irrigation projects which are just now in full swing. The Berry Cut is fully and finally open and next week the water will be turned on to the hundreds of acres of rich farming land to be put under cultivation this season.

A tentative program has been arranged, subject to change, for the irrigation conference called by Secretary Lane of the Interior Department to be held at Denver, Colorado, beginning April 9th and continuing probably through Friday and Saturday.

It is proposed to divide the conference into sections which will deal with the following subjects:

- 1 Co-operation between States and Nations.
- 2 Carey-Act Projects.
- 3 Irrigation Districts.
- 3 Administration and Operation of Desert Land Act.
- 4 Settlement of Irrigated Lands, Crops, Markets, Finances.
- 6 Ways and Means of Financing Future Work.

The conference will convene immediately following the meeting of the Governors of the western states, which is to be held at Denver on April 7th and 8th. The Irrigation Conference will be open to any one interested in the general subjects to be discussed. The limited time will make it impossible to consider any but the larger subjects in connection with irrigation generally. Individual projects will not be discussed, excepting, perhaps, as they may bear upon the general question under consideration.

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